

obtuse indifference of working people themselves; to the proper exercise of their public rights and by this senseless negligence they are isolating their affairs from public consideration. They cannot see that permanent protection to their interests must come from legislation, as well as to the interests of the wealthy, who are surrounding themselves with reinforcements of laws to the detriment of the workers.

About the only mode of redress resorted to amongst the workmen heretofore, was the very questionable, superficial one of "strike." Strikes may be sometimes necessary and effective, but they are as often wrong as right.

The strike at best is but a crude, narrow invention, that admits of very little or no improvement. It is merely a gauge of contest, where two parties strive, their weapons mutual privation, and the victory to be gained by the one who can bear the most! Enlightened legislation presents the true solution and permanent cure of these difficulties, and the least reflection must convince working men that this cure is safely within their control if they can be but generous enough, tolerant of each other, and co-operate to effect it, by first creating a sound and healthy public opinion,

Knowledge is power; inactive it is nothing. Without a serious desire for the public good, of what use is liberty? Of what use is the franchise and freeman's vote in the hands of those who will not use the right earnestly and intelligently?

In this country, where majorities have the right to rule since the beginning, with the vast though neglected power of co-operation so fully and freely at the disposal of the working people, for want of trust in each other, the unused good is simply thrown away.

We complain of politicians and public men, saying they cannot be trusted where the interest of the workers are at stake but do they try to attach public men to interests, or make it of account to them to be trustworthy? What serious effort have we ever made to control the greatest moral power civilization has yet developed—the press? Virtually, none whatever. A few of our unions have their trade organs, like the *Coopers' Journal*; the *Machinists & Blacksmiths*; the *Locomotive Engineers' &c.*, but do these move public opinion? No, their very existence is scarcely known outside their immediate unions, when an intelligent combination of these parties could just as well have a vigorous daily in ever great centre of population, wielding public opinion with force, prudence, and understanding.

The public press has no respect for us, having no positive interest; nor is it slow to let us know that, when opportunities occur.

If a union or a member of a union, commits a mistake, or seems to do so—any excuse to tap the hirelings simulated wrath—immediately a clamor of indignation goes forth against trades unions from east to west.

All unionists are found to be indecent and scandalous corrupters of morals, sinful, shameful and even blasphemous, whom the respectable portions of the community are called upon to abate as a magignant, dangerous nuisance!

It is, I think, unnecessary to refer to examples of these mean misrepresentations. Few intelligent workingmen who have not experienced these irritating insults. The scribbling slanderers are perfectly safe in their abuse, for the abused have no alternative, and no means to rebut.

With a press friendly to labor, not for the mean purpose of fostering malice or ill-will to any class or portion of the community, but to impart to public sentiment a more just expression and clearer views on matters of special as well as general import, these demoralizing discords would either disappear or their promoters would be better understood.

There can be no distinctive motives dividing capital and labor in this country, unless those arising from gross dishonesty and fraud.

Should class interests continue to diverge, as at present, all human experi-

ence tells us that social and national calamity must be the certain and sure result!

We are told that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—the advance of bad elements are plainly perceptible. Credulity is not at all taxed to understand this. The hard grasp of unsparring monopolies is closing firmly down on this country. They are endeavoring—and, so far, successfully—to force all legislation down under their sway, so that it shall move in its trammels.

We see the prodigious coalitions of gigantic wealth looming up over the land, and in their monster concentrations of force, we distinctly perceive an army of invasion more threatening to American liberty than the hordes of Alaric and Attila were to the ancient civilization of Europe.

The transition from enormous accumulation of money, to the possession of political power, and from thence to inherent prerogative, is not so very difficult as might be supposed. Already the legislative command of the important State of Pennsylvania is admittedly owned by a railroad company, the members of which, provided the relations of their State, or rather of their property, to the rest of the Union will only permit it, may, ere long, declare themselves and their heirs forever the perpetual rulers, and, of course, owners of Pennsylvania.—*Coopers' Journal*.

MONTREAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The political air here is full of scandals. Hardly had we heard the first boom of war from Ottawa before the Pope-Macdonald letter startled everybody by its publication in the *Herald*. At first people doubted its genuineness; but after comparison had been made between the signature and others known to be Sir J. A. Macdonald's there could be no doubt. Ever since the talk has been "who stole the letter?" The *Gazette* came out in thundering tones, declaring that the proprietors of the *Herald* ought to be arrested, and quoted the law relating to the offence of stealing, opening, or receiving letters known to be stolen. The "only religious daily" showed its partizan spirit by plainly defending the robbery and justifying its probroation, and afterwards, when it saw that public opinion repudiated the act of intercepting private correspondence, proved its claim to be a "concentrated essence of hypocrisy" (vide *Mail*) by turning round and saying that the critical robber ought to be severely punished, but that its appearance in the public prints was quite right.

All the Post Office officials have been examined, as well as the proprietors and reporters of the *Herald*, and the telegraph clerks are to be sworn this week. On Friday and Saturday some evidence was given to the magistrate which the reporters were not allowed to see; but it is claimed there has been found a clue to the person who wrote the address on the envelope directed to the Hon. J. Young. The Post Office authorities have posted bills about, with a *fac simile* of the writing, and offering \$500 reward for the offender.

The whole affair shows the political life in Canada to be rotten. One gets nauseated with the mean and underhanded schemes both parties practice, the one to keep in power, and the other to get in. One is enjoying the fat emoluments of office, and protest against being kicked out, while the Opposition, our model "Reform" party, employs every possible manoeuvre to get in their rival's place. They must grasp the reins of power, no matter what slime and corruption their political carcass is dragged through. The Press of Canada have long cried out in holy horror at the prostitution of power for political ends in the neighboring republic; but Brother Jonathan can now point his finger at us and say "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

The question naturally arises—how can this state of things be remedied? The *Evening Star* advocates the formation of a new, young, and vigorous national party; a party that will shake off all connection with any at present existing, with Independence as the chief plank. It is exceedingly doubtful whether this would do any good, and would certainly meet with a great deal of bitter opposition. The best thought of the Dominion, that which, if anything will save us from wholesale degradation, is decidedly against any such steps, as being both unwise and unnatural. If it is impossible for Canada to be politi-

cally pure under the existing constitution, she cannot under any. Some, especially in Upper Canada, urge a Labor Party, one that will see justice done to the toiling masses; but experience has proven that there are more hypocrites and humbugs in this class of reformers than in any. If we look at England and the United States we find that a distinct Labor programme was always a miserable failure. For a short time, if we had a Parliament composed exclusively of the representatives of working men, real reforms might be obtained; but as a writer in the *Coopers' Journal* pointed out recently, carpet bagging would be just as prevalent when the novelty had worn off. Perhaps Party Government is necessary, but no one ought to support a candidate, whom he knows is not an honest man, just for the sake of a Party. A candidate may sail under the Conservative flag, but if he be good and true, he is a real Reformer, spite of the denunciations of "Grits" or anything else. Let our workmen support a candidate whom they have good reason to believe will protect their interests, if possible, one of their own class, but don't be particular about this, as long as he be a gentleman in the real sense of the word. Of all enemies let them be aware of the smooth, sleek, accommodating politician, as well as the loud, brawling, iconoclastic demagogue.

Our City Council has not escaped the contagion, and at the last meeting the chairman of the Road Committee was accused of jobbing to the extent of several thousand dollars. This gentleman assumed the sole responsibility of ordering large quantities of deal planks from Ottawa, at a very high price, as well as making alterations, the grading of certain streets which was much to his private interest. A Commission has been appointed to investigate the charge.

Another scandal still; and that in the Church. A member of an aristocratic place of worship has brought an action against the lessees for systematically insulting him. He has not been on friendly terms with the officials for some time, and they showed their regard for him by posting a notice on his pew (for which he had paid in advance) that it was for strangers. Your lively contemporary *Grip* may well ask, "Whither are we drifting?"

PHONO.

Communication.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—Under the above heading the *Toronto Mail* published, in April last, a list of charges—most detestable, reflecting upon my character. To prefer a charge is one thing, but proving it is another. When I read what was alleged against me, I at once resolved I would, no matter the distance, cross the Atlantic, and here in Toronto face my accusers. I have seen Mr. Paterson, of the *Mail*, and satisfactorily proved the accusations are untrue. I did not shrink from meeting one single charge, and from the documents in my possession, some of which I have shown you, I shall, I am sure, receive your sympathy in this my great trial. At home I have been made a target by the land owners, because I stood up for the farm laborers' rights. I care not whether it is at home or abroad, wherever I see acts of injustice, I will stand up as a man and endeavor to redress those wrongs. I saw the struggle amongst the Agricultural Laborers in England, and believing emigration the most practical means of improving their conditions,—I came to Canada last year, bringing with me a number, and I urged upon the various Governments the necessity of something being done to secure to Canada that class of labor. I spent upwards of £100 of my own money—and was successful. It was during that visit, I had the pleasure of meeting the Trades' Assembly in Toronto. I took home pleasant reminiscences of my acquaintanceship with them, and their vote of sympathy with the farm laborers gave me renewed efforts to battle in the cause I advocate. I have at all times done my utmost to guide them aright without making them objects of charity, and come what may, so long as I have health and strength, I will, in spite of all my accusers, do what I can to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

I am Sir, Yours faithfully,

C. J. WHELLAMS.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1873.

P.S.—I forgot to state I brought with me upwards of one hundred agricultural laborers accompanied by their families, 75 of whom I took to the Province of Prince Edward Island, be and the same is hereby added to the list of Ports mentioned in the said Act, at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

to Canada next spring. Unless the Government supports me, they will be lost to this country. I appeal to you to aid me in my future efforts.

C. J. W.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Z. R. Triggane, the proprietor of the above place of amusement, at great expense, has produced a new and side-splitting sensation. For the past few evenings, the lovers of fun have had their fill at this respectable and well conducted establishment. Mr. Leon Whettony having produced, for the first time in Canada, his great original burlesque entitled "Bricktop's Masonry Exposed." This grand burlesque is full of startling, scenic, comical, tragical, and mechanical, so intermixed as to produce the most wonderful effects. The reception which the piece has met in the principal cities of the United States is proof that it is all that is claimed for it. Immense houses and roars of laughter have greeted the play here as well as elsewhere, and the press has spoken of it as the greatest burlesque of the age. Nothing that the most fertile imagination has ever conjured up to make Masonry a horrible and hideous institution has, we should say, been omitted by Mr. Whettony in the preparation of this play. The properties deserve special mention—the dragon, mule, giant, and skeleton, being excellent mechanical contrivances from the hands of Mr. Whettony, who also sustains the leading character of Wonderful Masher. Mr. Joe Banks takes the character of Bricktop—the victim of initiation. "Alas! poor Joe, we pity you." The house since its production has been filled to repletion, and all those who love fun should not fail to visit the Academy of Music, Colborne Street, and see this great sensation.

ECONOMY.

Again and again we urge upon all young men, who are just starting in life, to make it an invariable rule to lay aside a certain proportion of their income, whatever that income may be. Extravagant expenditures occasion a very large part of the sufferings of a great majority of people. And extravagance is wholly a relative term. What is not all extravagant for one person may be very extravagant for another. Expenditures—no matter how small in themselves they may be—are always extravagant when they come fully up to the entire amount of a person's whole income.

The mode of living is almost entirely a matter of habit. It is just as easy to get on with three-fourths of your income—whatever the amount of it may be—as on the whole of it, if you only think so, and restrict your expenditures accordingly. The thousand inconveniences of debt, embarrassment, and dependence may all be avoided by a firm and undeviating adherence to this rule.

One great aid in pursuing the course which we have recommended, will be found in keeping an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures. By frequent reference to this you will see just what you can afford to expend, without encroaching on your rule; and you will also see what of your expenditures you can most conveniently curtail, or cut off entirely.

There is a great deal, too in reflection and foresight, in the expenditure of your money. It is a very common remark that one person will make the same amount go twice as far as another. This is owing to the employment of greater prudence and judgment in buying. Almost any amount of money can be thrown away, and scarcely anything obtained for it, by a thoughtless, careless spendthrift.

We dispise skinflints. But economy and meanness are by no means identical. On the contrary, as it is easy for any one to see, an unselfish, judicious economy—a wise saving—furnishes the means not only of independence, but of benevolence and generosity also.

New Advertisements.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, Saturday, 16th August, 1873.

PASSENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the first Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chap. 51, intitled, "An Act for better securing the payment of duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, be and the same is hereby added to the list of Ports mentioned in the said Act, at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

W. A. HINSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

COAL!

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Mining Company, have on hand and are constantly mining their celebrated Scranton and Pittston Coals, which will be sold at lowest cash price.

NO COAL STORED UNTIL PAID FOR.

Coal delivered in either Carts or Waggon to suit purchasers.

TERMS CASH.

BIG COAL HOUSE, OFFICE:

45

YONGE STREET.

Wm. MYLES & SON.

76-6



SALE BY AUCTION.

PORT DOVER HARBOR, ONTARIO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Harbor at Port Dover, on Lake Erie, County of Norfolk, Ontario, together with the Piers, Approaches, and other works connected therewith, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Town Hall, at Port Dover, on Friday, the Tenth day of October next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

For Conditions of Sale apply to JAMES RIDEHAL, Esq., Port Dover.

By Direction, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 11th September, 1873.

75-c

MUSICAL HALL,

177 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

VIOLINS AND VIOLIN STRINGS,

The Best and Cheapest in the City.

J. F. DAVIS,

The well-known Violinist.



PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,

8th day of July, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that by Order in Council of this day's date, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to order and direct that the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue be charged with the Administration of the Act passed during the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate, and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada, the laws respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce," and that the management of all matters and things connected with the said Act be attached to the Department of Inland Revenue.

W. A. HINSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

76-e

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

68-10

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

58-10

EATON'S

NEW

DRESS GOODS!

We show to-day a choice lot of Dress Goods, in checked, plain, and striped material—all the newest shades and colors. A job line of Black Lustres, at 25c per yard—a bargain.

76-10

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

55-10



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, Saturday, 30th August, 1873.

PASSENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chap. 51, intitled, "An Act for better securing the payment of duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Stratford, in the Province of Ontario, be, and the same is hereby added to the list of Ports mentioned in the said Act, at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

W. A. HINSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

76-c